UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-"The Cricket on the Hearth."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—" Moths."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—" Check."
BTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—" The Duge's Motto."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—" Fedora."
END STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—" Richelieu."

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Business Notices.

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Buy always ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Continuous Gum, Plat-ina Lined Porcelain Enamelled (flesh color), \$50 per set; general price \$100. 502 and 504 Sd.ave., southwest corner \$4th-st. Dr. MODEMANN.

BEWARE OF SLIGHT IRRITATION IN THE HEGAT.—Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops afford immediate relief. Keep a box of them in your house. DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE

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Great sale of Ingrain Carpets.—A manufacturer's onto production, 500 different patterns. Best all wool at 75c. p production, 500 different patterns. BHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., yard.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. Foreign.-The negotiations between France and China on the Tonquin question have been broken off. ____ The police on Sunday dispersed with bayonets a procession in County Cork. ____ A circular has been issued by the English Government proposing Irish emigration to Canada. === Egyp-

soldiers were recently massacred in Nubia. A man in a compartment car in England was beaten until insensible by a lunatic. = quipa, a city of Peru, has surrendered and Montero DOMESTIC .- Corruption has been discovered in

the office of United States Marshal McDougal, at Rochester, N. Y. - A committee of the bondholders of the Danville, Olney and Ohio Railroad company. === Josiah Jewett has accepted the Republican nomination for Mayor of Buffalo. Five men were killed by an explosion of dynamite at Confluence, Penn., on Sunday. - A storm on Sunday did much damage in Ohio and Indiana. One man was killed and four men were serinear Pittston, Penn. - Four men were killed

on Sunday. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Henry Irving opened his season in New-York last night, playing to a crowded house in the Star Theatre. ____ Mayor Low made several campaign speeches in Brooklyn. ____ At a mass meeting of colored men in Chickering Hall it was resolved to stand by the Republican party. = The Council of Political Reform yesterday sent to the Board of Estimate a protest against extravagant city expenditures. - Controller Grant removed Auditor Jackson. = Ex-District-Attorney Downing refused to withdraw from the Senate race. == The trial of the last of the Hoboken train robbers was begun in Jersey City. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.68 cents. = Stocks opened higher, but afterward generally were dull and drooping, and closed unsettled and irregular.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clearing weather, followed by cooler and fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday Highest, 64°; lowest, 51°; average, 5958°.

The action of the large meeting of colored voters at Chickering Hall last night does not Indicate that negroes of this city are dissatisfied with the way the Republican party has treated them. The Rev. Mr. W. B. Derrick made an excellent speech. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the colored people had nothing to expect from the Democrats, and that their only wise policy was to support the entire Republican ticket. The enthusiasm which the resolutions called forth was as significant as the resolutions themselves.

Erie County, which is always good fighting ground, is especially so this year. The Democrats in Buffalo are divided by the fiercest kind of a family quarrel in regard to the Mayoralty. The anti-Cleveland faction is led by a brother of Mr. Daniel Manning, the Governor's confidential manager. His opponent is ex-Congressman Scoville. It will be seen at a glance, therefore, that the trouble is a family quarrel in more senses than one. The result of this interesting situation ought to be that the Republicans elect their candidate for Mayor of the city, as well as a State Senator and the Assemblymen from the county.

The liveliest phase of the difficulty between France and China is now to be seen in Europe. In the presentation of; the case to their Nation and the world, the French officials are evidently not to be allowed to have it all their own way. M. Ferry's description of the present ernor of New-Jersey. Neither would they have state of affairs between the Republic and the Celestial Empire, and the facts which preceded 1t, were no sooner set forth in the usual diplomatic fashion than the acute members of the ravelling Chinese Legation (now apparently lodged in London) made public their side of the story. The last batch of dispatches was spread broadcast in the British metropolis yesterday. These, as well as those previously made public,

show how sadly the present Government in Paris has failed in its negotiations with China, and how its members have tried to deceive the constituencies. Thanks to the shrewdness of Tseng, the French people are likely to be perfectly informed as to what a mess of it their Ministers have made.

If there really were 1,200 pounds of dynamite in the storehouse which was blown up yesterday near Confluence in Pennsylvania, the people in the immediate neighborhood may consider themselves fortunate that they escaped as well as they did. Five lives were lost-those of the men who were standing near the place where the dynamite was stored. The cause of the disaster will hardly be discovered, as these men were the only human beings near the spot. We recall no accidental explosion of so large an amount of dynamite as this. When the reef at Hell Gate was blown up in September, 1876, the amount used was 50,000 pounds. But that explosion was scientifically directed, and no damage was done except where it was intended.

A cool half-million is the sum which the heads of most of our city departments want for their expenses in 1884, in addition to what they have had this year. If they get all they ask, the city's tax burdens will be increased two or three millions. In view of the State taxes piled on us by the last Democratic Legislature, this is anything but a pleasant prospect. The worst of it is, there seems to be no way just now for the taxpayers to help themselves. The composition of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is not such that we have great hopes of seeing the departments' estimates closely scrutinized. There is too much political harmony among the members of the Board for the public welfare. Some good may come of the evil situation, however, if it only rouses apathetic Republicans to a sense of their duty at the approaching election. Whatever else a Democratic victory means this fall, it does not mean lower taxes in the city or the State.

We should think, in view of all the circumstances, that the employes in the Controller's office who have been so unpleasantly connected with the Carroll coupon frauds would be glad to retire quietly from public view. One or two of them, indeed, have wisely done so. But Auditor Jackson is not of that class. The proof that he has not performed his duties carefully and properly was convincing to everybody, probably, who read the Controller's communication to him. But, instead of disappearing, the Auditor rallied vigorously to his own defence. The formal reply to the charges against him which, through counsel, he presented to Mr. Grant yesterday is an amazing document. Not only is the part devoted to Mr. Jackson's defence entirely inadequate, but the rest of it consists of impudent abuse of the Controller personally, and in his official capacity. Apparently the unwise Mr. Jackson realized that his best excuses were poor ones and that he must go; so he determined to get some kind of satisfaction out of the man who would not condone his offences. It is precisely the satisfaction which an innocent but injured person would not seek.

MR. ABBETT'S CANDIDACY.

Mr. Leon Abbett has been making speeches every day and evening since his nomination, but, although his own achievements constitute the simple and only theme of his oratory, he has not found time to answer one of the damaging charges made against him. He did make an attempt to explain away his insulting attitude toward Lincoln, but the record shows that his excuse was as untruthful as his vote was unpatriotic. He waves away all quoted history as Republican calumny, and then proceeds to glorify himself as the friend of the workingman, in spite of the fact that while voting in the Assembly to double his own salary, by forcing the State to pay him in gold, he helped to perpetuate the iniquitous store-order system, under which workingmen were systematically defrauded. He has had the effrontery to claim specifically that by his efforts in the Legislature, and as counsel for the employes of the Central Railroad, he compelled the reluctant officers of the road to hand over to these men \$400,000 due them, and "it never cost them a cent." Senator McPherson took pains to add whatever weight his own word carried to this onsly injured yesterday by an explosion of fire-damp claim. The truth is that the whole claim is not only baseless, but a slander on the living and by the explosion of a tugboat boiler, in Mobile bay, the dead. The act in question passed without opposition from any one. Judge Lathrop, the receiver, himself urged the passage of the bill, -was, in reality, its father-and instead of obstructing the efforts to pay the men, he was really the employer of Abbett as counsel, who asked and received \$500 for appearing before the Chancellor in that capacity.

Persons unacquainted with the colossal impudence of this man will hardly understand how it is possible for one aspiring to a position of such dignity to make assertions which can be so readily disproved. But claims like the above are modest when compared with his brazen effort to pass himself off as an "Antimonopolist." Here again the record proves, as has been abundantly set forth in the press of New-Jersey, that no public man has so industriously pandered to the appetite of hungry corporations. If a water front is to be occupied; if millions of dollars worth of property, belong ing to corporations, is to be exempted from tax ation, and the burdens thrown upon the people; if an "irrepealable contract" is to be invented under which the rights of the State are to be denied for ever; if the practice of the courts is to be subverted to facilitate the escape of a rail road from meeting its obligations, and helping it to defeat the law, Mr. Abbett is on hand in the Assembly, in the Senate, in the lobby, in the courts, always and for ever the zealous agent of corporate greed. These charges are established by the record, quoted against him page after page, and he knows that everybody who hears him knows that he is an impostor when he proclaims his affection for the people and his hostility to cor-

porate aggression. And after all, those passages in his career which never have appeared on record are infinitely worse than those which every one can read. People who have some knowledge of the ways of the lobby will understand that it may be difficult to prove many disgraceful acts which are known to a moral certainty to have been perpetrated. The reputation for virtue or the lack of it in public men is not based on what is sworn to in court or printed in Legislative journals. But none the less is it usually a correct measure of personal character. The charges which stand as common fame against Mr. Abbett would never stick to Judge Dixon or to Frederic A. Potts, to name the last two Republican candidates for Govbeen listened to if brought against any one of the Democratic candidates who have been presented for the last fifteen years. The nomination of a man with a tainted repute is an unpleasant innovation in the politics of that State, where high character, personal and official, has The dishonest agents strove to outrun each always been esteemed the first requisite of a

every reputable delegate in the Convention which nominated him favored a clean man like Hardenbergh or Whittaker or Hendrickson. It should not be doubtful that there are enough decent Democrats in the State to defeat him next week, especially when his opponent is a man of such stainless repute and recognized ability as Judge Dixon. The one thing to be feared is the skill of Mr. Abbett's friends in Jersey City as stuffers of ballot boxes. Against this danger Jerseymen who have any regard for the credit and prosperity of their State should take every precaution.

MR. CHAPIN ONCE MORE.

Speaker Chapin takes the floor. Not to repeat his affluent braggadocio, but merely to roar as gently as a sucking dove-a chastened sucking dove. Not a hint about the fulfilment of his solemn promise that 1,000,000 copies of Mr. Davenport's letter touching the taxes should be printed by the Democratic State Committee; no apology for understating to the extent of \$514,814 02 the aggregate of the taxes imposed by the Democratic Legislature of 1883; no explanation of the crucial fact that the surplus accumulated by Republican administration was gobbled up by that body in its desperate effort to make a creditable financial exhibit; not a word touching the flagrant failure of the same organized inefficiency and incompetency to place money in the public treasury by passing the bills which the non-partisan tax commission of 1881 reported were good for \$6,000,000.

We do not purpose to anticipate Controller Davenport's reply to this document of Mr. Chapin's, which is noticeable only for what it fails to contain. The Speaker's contention is not with us. It is with the intelligent and trustworthy State official whom on behalf of his party he ostentatiously summoned to the witness-stand, and whose testimony is dead against him. We merely desire to call attention to the significant circumstance that, although the surplus is the kernel of the discussion, Mr. Chapin carefully keeps away from it. Why does he?

TOO MUCH APATHY.

A political calm in the midst of a political ampaign is not a usual sight in the year precedng a Presidential election. Yet something very like a political calm undoubtedly prevails, with an occasional storm centre here and there. The total registration in this city is not quite 12,000 greater than that of 1881, when the assassination of President Garfield had had the effect of practically suspending strife between the parties. This indicates an not easy to excuse. A large proportion of this tay-at-home vote is always Republican, and yet it can be said, without partisan exaggeration, that he duty of keeping the party in line and electing the ticket is especially important this year. The election of the Buffalo ticket would put the Democrats for the first time in many years in control of almost the entire State Government. and its power would be used to the utmost next year to help the candidate for President whom the Albany Regency may finally select. This consideration, while it has been before the eyes of voters since the campaign began, has not aroused them as it should have done.

The excellent machine organization of the Democratic party may always be relied upon to bring out a large proportion of their voters. whether the more intelligent of them care any thing about the result or not. And this fact gives them an advantage even in a campaign like this, where political apathy has evidently spread to the Democratic side as well as the Re sublican. Reports from Pennsylvania repre ent a peculiar stillness there on both sides With the party reunited the State is safely Republican-provided the vote is got out. No State is safely Republican if the Republican coters won't take a little trouble to make it so In fact, the general situation is peculiar. If we vant to see something like an old-fashioned political campaign, we must look to Virginia, where the Democrats are making a great strugold Bay State is really "something like." Both parties are intensely in earnest. The ewspapers are full of Butler, and show as auch feeling as they might in a Presidential campaign. The two candidates traverse the State, speaking night and day, and there will

THE PENSION SWINDLERS.

Pension Commissioner Dudley and District Attorney Corkhill deserve and will receive the full support and sympathy of the press and publie in their warfare upon the dishonest pension agents. The work seems to be going on well. Hardly a day passes now without the announce ment that some agent who has been deceiving gnorant and credulous claimants has been lisbarred from further practice before the Department of the Interior. These frauds attract attention, not by the loss to the Government, for there is none, as a rule, except through the increase in clerical labor made necessary by the filing of many unfounded claims, nor by the amount obtained, which is usually small in each case; but by the hardships they involve. The poor and simple-minded are the prey of the ension agents. Persons of intelligence and position are in no danger of being swindled They have usually some friend of standing to see that they do not fall into wrong hands, But the aged mothers and widows of private soldiers, and others in the same walk of life, to whom the whole Government is a mystery, are easily cheated out of a few hard-earned and hard-saved dollars by the pension harpies. The lass of those who are probably dependent upon their pensions, to a great extent, is larger than some might suppose. There are now 303,000 pensioners on the roll. Of these 75,000, or nearly one-quarter, are the widows, minor children and other dependent relatives of soldiers and officers; nearly 2,000 are the dependent elatives of sailors and naval officers; and 21,000 are the widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812. About one-third of the whole number of pensioners, therefore, belong to a class peculiarly liable to be deceived, and there are among the surviving soldiers and sailors themselves many whose notions of the methods of the Government are by no means clear. When persons of this class receive letters telling them that they are entitled to an increase of pension, or arrearages, or when others like them, who have falled hitherto in the attempt to get a pension, are told that they can get it now, they are apt to fall easily into the trap and send on the fee called for. The agent, for his own protection, probably goes through the form of filing an application which he knows can never receive favorable action, and there the matter rests, the poor claimant realizing, at last, that he has been swindled, but not knowing how to obtain re-

The recent publication by the Government of the list of pensioners was a great stimulus, for the time, to frauds of this class, though its effect in the long run will doubtless be good.

vention as a candidate three years ago, and why have resorted to criminal devices of the worst character. Some have made a practice of sending fraudulent express packages, containing nothing of real value to the claimant, but on the delivery of which any sum up to ten dollars was to be collected. Some have charged double the fee allowed by law, which is punishable with a fine or two years' imprisonment, or both. Some have represented that they were the only agents whom the Deparement would recognize. Soldiers have been told that the slightest disability would insure a pension. Discharges have been promised to those who have lost them as well as to those who never had them. False information has been given about the pension laws and soldiers, have even been told that deserters could have pensions.

In many cases where agents have merely filed claims which could not be allowed, it may be difficult to prove that they acted from criminal motives; but in the more flagrant cases, like those just cited, it will be easy to disbar the offenders, and if the juries of the District of Columbia will do their duty, better than they have sometimes done it, it ought to be possible to put some of them in jail. This will be a great benefit to the honest agents, who no doubt form a large proportion of the 16,000 pension agents practising in different parts of the country. _

KU-KLUX CONVICTIONS IN GEORGIA. The conviction of the eight defendants in the Georgia Ku-klux cases is enough in itself to occasion some surprise. This will be increased when it is known that a majority of the jury were whites-the two races standing, respectively, seven to five. As a rule, it has been found impossible to punish such offences, because the white sentiment of the community justified them, and rendered verdicts against accused persons impossible. The success of the prosecution in this case makes it interesting.

The defendants are described in the Georgia newspapers as "sturdy farmer-boys." According to the evidence given against them they whipped, shot and otherwise maltreated negroes who had voted for Mr. Speer, the Independent Democratic candidate for Congress in that district in 1880. Mr. Speer has since been made United States District Attorney and no doubt had a peculiar satisfaction in conducting the trial. The whippings took place in July last. One negro testified to having received 175 lashes, on the ground that he was a blanked "Speer negro," besides being struck with steel knuckles, badly kicked and threatened with being shot. Another negro, who swore that he had been shot in three different parts of the indifference on the part of the voters which it is body, pulled off his shirt and showed one of the scars to the jury. These are fair examples of the outrages. The defence was a general alibi, but the witnesses positively identified various defendants, and the secret of the verdict probably is that the evidence was too strong to be disregarded by intelligent men without stultifyng themselves.

It may have been due also, in part, to the fact hat Georgia has not been educated up to the Ku-klux standard of some of the other States. With a considerable white majority, the power has long been completely in the hands of the Democrats, and the Republican party has hardv existed. Bulldozing being less necessary han in other States, it was less common; and it may therefore easily be that the conscience of Georgia is in a more healthy condition. The trial took place in Atlanta, where much Northern will usually go where the money does. But whatever the explanation may be, the fact of the conviction is an encouraging sign, though the fact of the outrages, on the other hand, is not so. The best proofs of progress the South can give now are Ku-klux convictions and inter-State fairs.

CITY JUDGE.

The City Court (formerly the Marine Court) has ciency for several years. There was a time when it gle to crush Mahors, or to Massachusetts, where | District Courts. But almost every recent election | and many of the other great souls of earth had come predecessor. There will be an opportunity for voters to continue this work very effectively at the oming election.

William H. Townley, who is a Republican candidate for City Court Judge, should surely be elected. It is no disparagement to the other judges be a heavy vote. This is better than too much | to say that, if chosen, he would have no superior on apathy, which is not a healthful condition of that bench in learning, ability and fitness of character and desposition for judicial work. There seems reason to believe that he will receive at least as general support from the lawyers of the city as any other candidate named for a judicial office at this election. This, coupled with the divisions in the Democratic ranks over the election of members of the Legislature and Board of Aldermen, gives basis for the confidence of Mr. Townley's friends that he will seenre a majority over Mr. Brown, who s the weaker of the two Democratic nominees, and who has carned no recognized standing at the bar that would seem to entitle him to such a position.

The Republicans of the XXIVth Assembly District have put a candidate of the right sort in field-a manly, straightforward, young Republican with no interests to serve except those of the public. That district sadly needs a clear-eyed, energetic representative in the egislature who will see that it gets what it is airly Centitled to. Henry W. Hayden knows what that part of the city needs, and he has the inlligence, ability and firmness requisite for usefuless at Albany. The Democrats are divided, and f the Republicans will make a vigorous effort they can redeem the district.

It is some time since we had a grave-robbing exitement, and everyone would have been glad to go still longer without a renewal of it. The attempt to steal the body of the fat woman, recently buried in Baltimore, seems to be traced to medical students. It ought to be possible to furnish forth the dissectingtable without recourse to these hideous crimes, and it will be hard to persuade the public that it is

Several letters addressed to THE TRIBUNE insist that Thomas Newbold, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the XVth District, was not nominated through the influence of Louis F. Paya, his Republican opponent. Well, it wasn't our notion, or our news. An editorial article appeared in The Poughkeepsie News, the Democratic organ, the day before the Democratic Senatorial Convention met, in which, with many shricks, the declaration was made that Mr. Payn had secured a majority of delegates to the convention. We have only accepted the Democratic organ's statement about its own convention. It does not matter, however; Mr. Payn's election being assured already, If Democrats care to harass themselves while looking at their candidate with the thought that he has possibly been nominated by Republicans, they are welcome to the privilege.

Mr. H olman has had a fearful revenge upon Th Sun, which published some days ago a portrait repre senting him in the act of chewing tobacco, with that peculiar swing of the lower jaw seen in the feeding cow. The Sun has now two objects in lifeto convince the public that Mr. Tilden could not, would not, and should not be nominated, and to convince Mr. Holman that he could, would and should be. The Sun's object in trying to persuade Mr. Holman of this-for nobody else takes the Holman boom seriously-remains shrouded in mystery, as the story-books say. But now Mr. Holman says, other with circulars to all pensioners, making first, that he is not a candidate; second, that he is candidate for its chief magistracy. This lying promises of increases, etc., and calling for Mr. Tilden, who is just the man to be nominated. explains why he was driven from the Con- for fees. Some of the more reckless agents | This upsets all the work The Sun has done in about

300 editorials, and our fatigued contemporary will have to begin all over again.

If the Board of Health makes its investigations into the sanitary condition of the public schools exhaustive, it will serve a good purpose. A minute examination of the kind the Board of Health is now about to undertake was begun in 1878, but the result was never given to the public. The person who had the work in charge then became insane. It is to be hoped the present investigation will not end in the same way. While there is no reason to believe that the public schools are in an unhealthy state, except that some of them are overcrowded, yet a report from the Board of Health on the drainage, plumbing and other health conditions of each building will be useful.

The Republicans have a fair chance to carry four Senate Districts in this city-the VIIth, VIIIth, Xth, XIth. We have already made special mention of the candidates in the VIIth, VIIIth and Xth Districts, all of whom will, no doubt, receive the full Republican and a large independent vote. In the XIth District Mr. W. H. Bellamy, the Republican candidate, is a well-known real estate dealer, who will, if elected, make an excellent Representative in the Legislature. The Tammany candidate, George W. Plunkitt, has always been an officeholder and a ward politician; and W. W. Niles, the nominee of the County Democracy, is of the same class of men. In 1879, under conditions similar to those now existing in the district, the Republicans elected Mr. Forster. They will doubtless do as well this year with so good a candidate in the field as Mr. Bellamy.

PERSONAL.

Judge Albion W. Tourgée's latest lecture is entitled "The Mission of the Dude." President Darling, of Hamilton College, has fully regained his health, and has resumed his class-room

Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll has moved into his new house in Washington, next door to Senator Sher-

The Hon. George D. Robinson will be able to continue making campaign speeches in Massachusetts, his wife's sickness not being of a serious nature. Mr. William Warren will spend the Christma

holidays in Chicago, and the remainder of the win-ter on " Joe" Jefferson's Louisiana plantation. Mr. Matthew Arnold is to be the guest of Professor Norton, of Harvard. His first lecture in Boson will be delivered on Wednesday evening of next

A gentleman on being introduced to Mr. John Holmes, of Boston, remarked: "What! Are you a brother of Oliver Wendell Holmes ?" "No," replied Mr. Holmes, who inherits the family skill at repartee, "he is a brother of me."

Singular success was scored by the late Dr. Francis Berthier, of Atx-les-Bains. Although less than thirty-six years old at the time of his death, he had had under his care the Princess Beatrice of England, Mmes. Nilsson, Titlens and Trebelli, and many other persons eminent in society and art.

Rather a ghastly joke was perpetrated at Governor Butler's expense at the Boston exhibition last week, when some one removed a large notice, "For the Governor," from a carriage which His Excel-lency had purchased, and placed it in conspicuous position upon a hearse.

The wedding ring given by Martin Luther to his bride is still in existence, and has been lately placed on exhibition in Frankfort-on-the-Main. It bears a representation of Christ upon the cross and the instruments of the Passion, and in it is set a small ruby. The inscription is: "Dr. Martin Luther; Catherine Bora, June 13, 1525."

Writing to Mr. R. B. O'Brien, in acknowledgment of the receipt of a copy of that gentleman's work, 'Fifty Years of Concession to Ireland," John Bright says: "Ireland needs to be informed as well and as much as England; but whilst England is willing capital has been invested, and Northern ideas to learn, and is now well disposed, a large portion of Ireland is not willing to learn, and has put itself into the hands of men whose purpose is that it shall only learn what is hostile to England, and, as I think, most injurious to itself. As to the future, I do not take so gloomy a view as many speakers and writers do. I believe in just measures and in their effect, and in time and patience, and I am ready to hope, and even to believe, that within a reasonable period we shall see a change for the better in Irish affairs.

Miss Susan B. Anthony recently visited in England the former home of Harriet Martineau, which een growing in importance, character and effi- now is occupied by a Quaker family. "I chatted with these Friends," she says, " in the drawingdid not rank above the present grade of the Civil room where Emerson, Garrison, Charlotte Bronte there is only one issue—Butler. The campaign has had the effect of strengthening its bench by to honor Harriet Martineau in the days gone by, I putting an abler and better judge in place of his sat at the table in her library where she had penned so many noble thoughts, looked into the chamber where she had slept, suffered and died, and out at the beautiful landscape she enjoyed in those last sad days. In the kitchen the same range, dresser, table and chairs stand there as she left them, and her favorite black and yellow spotted cat, now sixteen years old, still keeps faithful watch on the threshold."

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.-General Sheridan left here this evening for Washington to assume cor army. General Schofield is expected to arrive

Washington, Oct. 29.—Adjutant-General Drum and Colonel Barr have returned to Washington from a visit of inspection to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Assistant Secretary New

GENERAL NOTES.

Experiments in forwarding messages by ra vens in piace of carrier pigeons have lately been mad at Coblentz. The birds returned safely to the villag ar Treves where they were reared. Of course raves are not as swift as pigeons, but they are not liable to b tracked by birds of prey, as were the pigeons employed oring the slege of Paris by the trained hawks of the

A provincial tradesman having eaten an excellent dinner at a Paris restaurant the other day deliber ately blew out his brains and expired at the table. In front of him was found a piece of paper containing these significant observations: "Oysters are good for the stom-ach; old wine tends to prolong life; but politics are the one of existence. Therefore I kill myself." The trades-nan, it seems. In selecting a restaurant as the seene of its departure, was only following the intest Parisian ashion in auticules.

William Porton, who was born on the Engish man-of-war Saturn on August 12, 1783, who joined the navy as a youth and stood close to Nelson when h eccived his mortal wound in the battle of Trafaigne, he st died at Wolverhampton, where he had carned a live lihood for more than sixty years. The Globe adds that h died in the workhouse, a touching illustration of how "England delights in honoring her heroes, especially her naval heroes, being mistress of the sea."

The soldiers' monument in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, creeted under the direction of the Soldiers' Home, was unveiled on Wednesday last. It the centre of a plot in which sixty dead heroes sleep th bronze figure of a soldier, rather larger than life, stand ipon a granite pedestal nine feet high. Three hundred rehams from the Soldiers' Home and the Keyston Battery took part in the exercises, and the Reystons don Snowden delivered an indiress; but, owing to the cold rain, few other persons were present. The cost of the monument was \$2,450.

A few years ago the administrators of the Hospices, or asylums, in Antwerp ordered all the works of art in the establishments under their direction to b sought out in order that a complete list of them might be A careful search was made and from nooks and corners forgotten pletures came to light, unt now no fewer than 143 works by the first artists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which were proably concealed at the time the French Republican army invaded Belgium, have been collected. This unexpected addition to the art treasures of Antwerp includes Dictures of great beauty by Rubens, Vandyck, Holbein, Van Erp, De Vos, Frans Hals, and other unsiters. About one hun-dred of them have been restored, and of the rest com-paratively few are in a condition of hopeless ruin.

One of the oddest fancies ever conceived almost but not quite found expression recently in Paris ing a cafe of hanchbacks of every nation. Her plan wa to secure waiters and waitresses afflicted with that de formity and to carry out the central idea in hunchbacket furniture, decorations, china and glass. In order to ecure the custom of hunchbacks she tuserted advertise ments in the papers inviting people thus misshapen to free repast on the opening day. But after she had hired premises on the Boulevard des Capucines at a rental of 35,000 francs per annum a disheartening lack of appli-cants possessing the one essential qualification compelled her to abandon the project and her landlord was forced to bring a sult for his rent. THE DRAMA,

HENRY IRVING.

Mr. Irving is a novelty, but he is not a strane ger. Hundreds of Americans have seen his performance when he was acting at his own theatre in London, and thoughtful observers, whose duty it has been within the last ten years to consider and record the reciprocal inflaences of the stage and society, have naturally been com-pelled to take into their account the originality, force, charm, and commanding success of this remarkable actor, Wherever in the intellectual world an earnest and devoted spirit is steadfastly at work, no matter what may be its line of thought or its vehicle of expression, a source of power is soon established which makes itself felt, through either sympathy or antipathy, in every fibre of the mental experience of the age. Such a spirit has animated Mr. Irving. He is a man thoroughly in earnest, a thinker, a writer, a manager, a representative leader of the dramatic art. He has placed his the capital city of the world, and there has gathered into his hands all the strings that work the great machinery of the stage in our time. It was inevitable that the influence of such a man should be recognized in America as well as in Europe; that his history should become known to our people; and that a wish for his personal presence should spring up and thrive in all the communities of our western world.

Mr. Irving has been an actor for twenty-seven years. Seventeen of those years he has passed in London, and it is not saying too much to say that during the latter half of that time he has stood at the head of the actors of England. No man could have had such a career, exerted such an influence, or attained to such a position, without eing possessed of abilities of a high order, used with wisdom, sincerity, and resolute will. Mr. Irving possesses these abilities and has used them in this way. The structure of his renown, accordingly, rests upon a solid foundation of worthy achievement. Judgment and taste differ and will continue to differ-in defining his talents and estimating his rank. But upon one point all opinions are agreed—and all the more agreed since the performance of last night—he is a thorough actor. That he should come to America at this time is in the natural sequence of events. His coming has been sought, from this side of the Atlantic, for the last six years. He has been invited, again and again-not because he had a position to make, but because his position was already made. It ought, accordingly, to be clearly said, at the outset, that Mr. Irving cannot be viewed as an actor who comes here upon trial. His name and fame were long ago established. He is a sensation in America, cause a new-comer; but he is not a probationer, and he is not a surprise. The audience that greeted Mr. Irving last night in the Star Theatre, where he made his first professional appearance in America, received him in this spirit,-greeting him, not as a stranger, but as an honored friend. A more brilliant audience has never been seen, and a more cordial welcome was never uttered.

A true actor can indicate his powers as surely—though not, of course, as fully-in a second-class character, even of melodrama, as in a character of high poetic tragedy. The elder Booth once electrified an audience in so slight a part as the Second Actor, in "Hamlet." Genius, the French philosopher said, is a question of a quarter of an our. Five acts of Shakespeare and four hours of labor are not indispensable to a revelation of the divine spark. It is the manner in which a thing is done that, first of all, leclares the actor. To act a great part greatly is to reach the highest success; but a smaller part may be acted in a great manner, and may be made the medium of a wonderful message. Mr. Irving might have come before us in Humlet. He has preferred to appear as Mathias, the Polish Jew, in the well-known prose drama of "The Bells." His judgment was vindicated. The part is one that utilizes all diserganizing excitements, and one that is beloed, and not hurt, by Mr. Irving's strangeness and by all his peculiarities. He labored under great exciteent, and so did his audience; but this served only to intensify the creation of the actor and the enjoyment of the Mathias is a murderer who suffers, and he may be de-

eted in either of two ways-as suffering from the fear and dread of detection, or as suffering from this cause inensified by remorse. Given from the former point of view he would be morally and spiritually superficial, and the excellence of the best performance of him would be scarcely more than technical-because the analysis, not of a human being, but of a grisly flend. Given from the other point of view he may be made the vehicle for pro-found, subtle, and pathetic study of human nature in one of the most terrible forms of its possible experience, and tremulous under those haunting influences which, to the imagination, are so thrilling and so spien-did. Remorse, it should be remembered, is a misery that is only possible to goodness. A radically wicked person is incanable of suffering anything but physical paintage never suffers. Sir Edward Mortimer, who has committed a partly justifiable homicide, suffers the torments of the damned, because his conscience condemns his rime, and because he dreads that, through detection, his onor will be stained before the eyes of the world. The salysis of his torments is afflicting; yet we should watch them almost as we watch a dying reptile, but that stuberent goodness renders them no less mournful han terrible. All spectacles of pain and wretchedness ere distressing; but the quality of the distress which they cause is determined by the nature of the suf-Marking has done a cruel murder, and robbed his victim.

and prospered ou the spoils of his crime, but the conse es of his crime have followed him in his own soul He walks the world in pomp and pleasure-with a slow, correding misery eating out his heart. He is a living monument of the retributive vengeance of Divine Justice. It never could be difficult for an experienced actor to play this part most effectively, in a professional sense. Mr. Ir ving has accomplished far more than that. By giving this murderer a human heart; by making patience, tenderness, the motive and passion of his life, and then by depicting, with consummate reality, those agonies of the soul which only such a soul can suffer, he creates an image not less pitiable than horriole of that foriorn humanity, which evil has connered and which inexorable justice must now destroy. It is, of course, possible to misunderstand an actor's in tention; but, whether with or without purpose. Mr. Irving returned to Washington last night, and was at his produced the effect of pathos as well as very largely the desk in the Treasury Department to-day. effect of terror, the latter being predominant, and his method, in the latter, being wonderfully subtle and vividly picturesque. The feverish alertness engendered by the strife of a strong will against a stekening apprehension, that iesperate sense, now defiant and now abject, of inexor deidoom, the slow paralysis of the feelings under the pailing truth. Since the old days of Charles Kean display of morbid spiritual viviscotion has been seen upon the stage that approaches, or even resembles, the iream of Mathias as acted by Henry Irving. The audience was completely spell-bound during this scene. In all the ing backward of recollection we find no parallel to this ustainment of tremendous agony in that most difficult all dramatic conditions, soliloquy. Here, undoubtedly, s the essential spring of M r. Irving's power: He wields most fascinating and victorious magnetism, essentially rsonal. Nothing else could sustain an actor in his conplete hold of an audience, through so terrible an ordeal as

> The effect upon the audience was singular; and, in fact, this actor is one who will always leave upon the sa assemblage strangely different impressions. Speaking with reference to execution and quality it may be said that a taste for the acting of Mr. Irving is, to some extent, like the taste for olives-it has to be acquired. But when nce it has been acquired it gives its possessor great delight. Mr. Irving is a very peculiar actor. His persondity and his methods of art are characterized by special and great fascinations, but also by special and perplexing ingularities. His o idities help to make him unique; and these oddities are not, to all persons, agreeable. Some of them, indeed, are defects, and will remain defects tid the end of the chapter. Mr. Irving's stage-walk, for example, is sometimes stilted and angular; and this poculiarity, although really natural for him, and one of the results of nervous excitement, wherever it chances to be inharmo-nious with the character that he personites, has the effect of an affectation. His stage-talk, furthermore, particularly under the stress of great agitation, is sometimes in-articulate and indistinct. He indulges freely in what Shake-speare has designated "flaws and starts," He uses at times the rapid, tripping enunciation and song-like cadence which are peculiar to the English speech of foreigners, particularly the French. Hits machinery includes strange gurgitations and darkly lowering stances portentous and vague. His voice notwithstanding that he is a man of muscular physical constitution, wiry, nervous, and sustained by unfineling endurance and patient, resolute will-is neither copious nor resonant; not at all the organ of a Forrest or a Salvini, and, therefore, although his tones are often tender, or piercing, or vibrant, he is apt to disappoint the listener, at moments when great vocal resources are desired—as a relief-by the over-wrought emotions of his audien His range of facial expression includes a wide variety and complexity of meanings, but these are mostly weird, cocentric, saturnine, mystical, and hence his face s less eloquent with the elemental feelings of human nature than with its wildness, strangeness, and sombre and agonizing pathos-(the poetry of storm or of desolation) -under the ravages of tragic imagination, intellectual strain, and miscrable experience. His smile, indeed, is one of singular sweetness; and sometimes it touches his sad, scholastic, high-bred, noble features with the perfect sunshine of beauty. But, equally by temperament, physique, taste and training, Mr. Irving is a man of mysterious quality, and exceptional characteristics. Such a man